

ESTABLISHED 1823.

INDIANAPOLIS, FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 27, 1889.

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WHAT AN ELEGANT WINTER AN UMBRELLA

The ORIGINAL EAGLE continues to give a gold-handled Silk Umbrella with every sale of \$15 or over.

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RETURN OF AN OLD FAVORITE

All the world knows the name and fame of MRS. PARTINGTON, which are as she would say herself, anonymous with the highest form of shrewd, homely humor. It is now over thirty years since she first flashed like a metaphor on the literary firmament to dazzle and delight two generations of readers. The world never wearied of her, but the dear old lady herself grew weary of the world some years ago, and retired into a state of obnoxious destitution, from which she has at length consented to emerge for a farewell tour. Her nearest friend, indeed, her literary parent and sponsor, Mr. B. P. SHILLABER, has kindly consented to edit the good dame's maudlin communications, which will be given to the public through the

SUNDAY JOURNAL.

Beginning with the issue of the 29th, which, in addition, will contain its usual varied and complete collection of Current News, Personal and other Gossip, Fact, Fiction and Poetry, and everything necessary to the make-up of a clean, satisfactory and reliable newspaper.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS. BIG 4

CHRISTMAS ON THE BIG 4.

Our trains for Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, St. Louis, Peoria and Chicago, were crowded with holiday travelers all of Tuesday and Wednesday. Joyous people being taken on pleasure bent, old friends to be greeted on this joyful day. Out of and into the trains of the great Big 4 a stream of people moved, and were transported. Thousands were carried in safety and comfort—not one of them injured—so carefully were these crowded trains handled. And the glad New Year's another opportunity will be offered to the people to enjoy visits on the Big 4. And the coming year the people will find the Big 4 at their disposal, offering speed, safety, comfort and economy to travelers. Its agents, well-posted, polite and attentive to the wants of their customers; the officers, capable and fully alive to all that goes to make up a first-class railway; its conductors, men in whose care it is a pleasure to journey, its equipment, all that comfort, and even luxury, could demand. Don't forget the Big 4 when you would journey.

J. H. MARTIN, D. P. A.

A SOUTH AMERICAN TRUNK LINE.

Captain Parsons, a Virginia Railway Builder, Has a Scheme, Requiring \$100,000,000.

WHEELING, W. Va., Dec. 26.—In view of its great importance as growing out of the feeling that inspired the pan-American congress, and of its gigantic proportions as a railway enterprise, the recently incorporated Colombia Railway and Navigation Company at Richmond, Va., is likely to prove a sensation in commercial circles. The following explanation of the plan, as gained from parties directly interested, but who have heretofore refused to give out any information for publication, will appear in to-morrow's Wheeling Intelligence: The purpose of the company is to construct railroads in South America, steamship lines connecting these railroads with points in the United States, and, incidentally, everything necessary to properly carry on such a business. The company's capital is to be \$100,000,000, and Capt. H. C. Parsons, of Virginia, is at the head of it. Very shortly the other steps necessary to complete the organization will be taken. Briefly, the aims of the Colombia Railway and Navigation Company are as follows: To construct a line of railroad from some point near the mouth of the Magdalena river, which empties into the Caribbean sea, in the United States of Colombia, southwardly along the eastern flank of the Andes, and the headwaters of the Amazon to points in Peru, there to connect with the Peruvian and Azevite system of railroads, at present in operation or under construction. From the mouth of the Magdalena river steamships will be run to the southern point of Florida and to New Orleans, whence will extend railroad connections to all points of this country. The northern terminus, as now proposed, will be the port of Carthagena, on the Caribbean sea. The southern terminus will be Cuzco and Cuzco, in Peru. The distance between them is approximately 2,000 miles. At Cuzco and Cuzco, a junction will be effected with the two Peruvian lines from the seaports of Malend and Callao, on the Pacific, and the former point will be met by the railroad from Buenos Ayres, on the Atlantic, which road is already in operation for 400 miles to Alta, on the headwaters of the La Plata river.

WHEN INDICATIONS.

FRIDAY—Fair weather.

ONE FOR FIVE

You can still get any pair of Pants in our Pants Department that has regularly sold for \$5.00, \$6, \$6.50, \$7, \$7.50, \$8, \$8.50, \$9 for

\$5

"I'll pay you well to buy now and lay them away, if you don't need them immediately. Start in the new year with

NEW PANTS

THE WHEN

You can still get Children's Kilt Suits at the tremendous cut price advertised.

THE RACE RIOT IN GEORGIA

Attempt to Arrest a Colored Man at Jesup Leads to a Serious Disturbance.

A Battle with Winchester in the Streets. Followed by a Fight in a Swamp, in Which a Band of Negroes Had Taken Refuge.

The Jail Doors Battered In by a Mob and Two Helpless Blacks Shot to Death.

Only Ten Men Reported Dead, Though It Is Believed the Actual Number Is Many More.—The Town Patrolled by State Troops.

THE RIOT AT JESUP.

Origin of the Trouble.—Several Negroes and White Men Killed and Others Wounded. SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 26.—Several negroes and white men were killed in the riot at and around Jesup yesterday before darkness came on. It was difficult to get an intelligible account of the trouble yesterday, on account of the excitement. The wildest kind of rumors are afloat. The military there, under command of Captain Gordon, Savannah, is as follows: Georgia Hussars, thirty-seven men; the Brunswick Rifles, fifty men; and the Appling Greys, forty-five men. In addition, there are upwards of one hundred members of different companies in the surrounding counties. Captain Gordon has his headquarters in the Savannah, Florida & Western railroad house.

The trouble yesterday began at 10 o'clock A. M., as Chief Marshal Leggett was making his rounds. He saw a negro on the site of the hotel, rapidly firing a rifle. "It's Bob Brewer," somebody said, as the people began to pour out of the stores. "It must be stopped," said Officer Leggett. He then went into his store, and arming himself with a shotgun, deputized Wm. Austin, Mr. Jackson and W. T. Reddish to arm themselves and go with him to arrest the man. Accompanied by Assistant Marshal Barnhill, the posse attempted to arrest the negro. Brewer raised his gun to his shoulder and deliberately shot down Assistant Marshal Barnhill, killing him instantly. The chief marshal then fired on Brewer, but missed him. Brewer returned the fire and shot Leggett through both legs. Brewer, with a crowd of ten or twelve colored men, then fled to McMillan's swamp, a few yards away.

The report of the guns threw the town into a whirlwind of excitement, and the negroes were followed into the swamp by several citizens. Among them were Wm. Wood, a carpenter, and his son, Wm. Wood, who is on a visit from Kildgland, S. C., to his father. The negroes dodged into the swamp, and when young Wood ran in behind them Brewer rose up and shot him through the head, killing him instantly, and shot Wood's father in the face, maiming him. The negroes ran further into the swamp and escaped. The news of the death of young Wood and the serious shooting of his father spread like wildfire over the town. Confusion reigned for a time and Jesup seemed to be in the grasp of a violent panic. The mayor called a meeting and hasty arrangements were made to protect the town.

Seventy-five armed men were gathered in a few minutes and followed Brewer and his party a distance into the swamp. McMillan bay covers over 400 acres and Brewer is so familiar with the place that the efforts of the posse to locate him in the swamp were regarded as vain. The strength of the posse was increased by at least twenty-five armed men before an hour had elapsed, and the posse was formed on the east side, so as to prohibit anybody from coming out of the swamp to the town. Brewer is thoroughly familiar with the swamp, and he had almost reached the black desperado when the latter fired.

Brewer had threatened the life of Assistant Marshal Barnhill since the officers killed one of Brewer's "pals," a few weeks ago, while attempting to arrest the colored man for gambling. Yesterday was Brewer's chance for revenge. He saw the opportunity when the assistant officer came unarmed to the side of Chief Marshal Leggett, who was making the arrest. Brewer shot him through the head, and the body was trying to capture him, and he shot Barnhill down as he would a dog. Marshal Leggett, who is badly wounded in both legs, is lying in a hospital here. The blacks then took shelter in a swamp and disappeared. Then the firing ceased. It was merely a plan for ambush, as was shown when one of the more venturesome of the pursuers was shot and killed. The swamp, however, was surrounded, and as reports of negro reinforcements received from the Brunswick Rifles, the troops were ordered by the Governor, who had been notified of the disturbance.

The negroes were well supplied with Winchester and revolvers, and made a sortie from one side of the swamp. They stood their ground for a very short time as the scrub trees did not afford much protection. They were shot down in the swamp, and for shelter on their retreat to the dense canebrake. During the night an occasional shot was heard in the village and this morning the dead negro was found lying in the street. It is said that many were wounded, and of these two are reported dying. Great fear was entertained to-day of the safety of the people of the neighboring towns, but as all the men, white and black, able to bear arms seem to be congregating here, the rioting is believed to be confined to this immediate vicinity. Every woman and child that could get away from Jesup left the town, while the neighboring towns of Haxley, Macon, Hazlet and Seale were crowded with deputations of armed men to protect the people.

This section will be remembered as the place where the colored preacher, Love, was taken from a first-class passenger coach and whipped a short time ago. The negroes here outnumber the whites by a large majority, and the troubles here have occurred at this point, and invariably a hanging was the result.

sup. driving away the guards. In a few minutes the negroes were scattered and four men went inside and shot and killed Peter Johnson and Bill Hoppes. The former was a man who had been wounded and captured by the military. The military were stationed about a half a mile from the jail, but by the time a detachment arrived there everything was quiet. The military then went to the jail, where what had happened were the bodies of the dead negroes. The commander of the military had suggested to the Mayor that a detachment of soldiers should be put on duty at the jail, but the latter said the sheriff and his deputies would protect the prisoners.

The Georgia Hussars, dismounted, the company ordered to leave the town. The Governor returned to Savannah this afternoon. The Brunswick company was retained on duty by the Mayor. The returned soldiers reported the trouble over. Their presence was only required to quiet the excitement of the citizens of Jesup, who remained in their houses, last night, to protect their families and their property. The houses were filled with colored people of the town who sought the protection of their white friends.

It is here said that only three whites and three blacks lost their lives. The whites were Deputy Marshal Barnhill, Wm. Wood and Henry Anderson. The blacks killed were Bill Hoppes and Peter Jackson, shot in their cells in jail, and Bill Finnet, called out of his house and shot. Wm. Wood, sr., was shot through the head, but will recover. Emma Jones, Sally Hopper, and Hannah Waltham, negro women of bad character, were whipped, and ordered to leave town. This action of the authorities precipitated the trouble. A crowd of white men also went to several houses after breakfast this morning, and compelled the negroes to leave. They punished some of them.

A dispatch from Jesup this evening says that Mayor Hobbs has called a public meeting to take steps to defend the town. It is believed that Brewer is near here, with a large force of negroes. The citizens are organizing and arming to aid the Brunswick Rifles in case of an outbreak. A special train will run out to the brick yards, where Brewer was reported to have been seen, and a detachment of armed men sent out as scouts. Mayor Hobbs is in receipt of a telegram from the Governor, saying that the white man who is supposed to have investigated the trouble, is in that city, but the Mayor will not take steps to have Ryan brought back. There is still great excitement throughout the country around Jesup, but affairs will doubtless quiet down in a few days. It is the region of the most distasteful and saw-mills. Here thousands of negroes are employed, and the Jesup trouble is apt to disorganize labor for some time to come.

Ten Persons Killed.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 26.—The most reliable information to-night is that ten people have been killed at Jesup, namely: Barnhill, Woods, and Anderson (white); Johnson and Hoppes, in jail, and Flunt, on the street (colored), and two whites and two negroes whose names are not given. The coroner held an inquest this afternoon and the jury returned a verdict charging the negroes Brewer and Raiford with the murder of Marshal Barnhill and Flunt. As to the killing of the negroes in jail, the jury returned a verdict of death by parties unknown.

BATTLE IN A SWAMP.

Another Account of the Fight with Brewer and His Followers.—A Lawless Section.

JESUP, Ga., Dec. 26.—This section was the scene of a bloody race riot, yesterday. The reports of the origin of the trouble differ, but the most reliable story fixes "Bob" Brewer as the cause. Brewer is a notorious negro desperado, and for years has been the terror of southwest Georgia. A giant in stature, full of dare-devil courage, and always heavily armed, he was a dangerous man to dispute. He was in the town celebrating the day carrying his iron chest, which he had almost reached the black desperado when the latter fired.

The whole affair passed in less time than it requires to tell, but as the officer fell severely, the whites rushed toward him, and to secure him. Then another white man was killed. The blacks and whites at once separated as if by instinct, and the firing ceased. Several women and children were near the place at the time and added to the terror of the scene by their cries as they fled. Every available point of vantage was utilized by the combatants, and the fusillade was started. The whites fought desperately, and a grand rally drove the negroes out of the town. It was a running battle, the whites keeping up a continuous fire. The blacks then took shelter in a swamp and disappeared. Then the firing ceased. It was merely a plan for ambush, as was shown when one of the more venturesome of the pursuers was shot and killed. The swamp, however, was surrounded, and as reports of negro reinforcements received from the Brunswick Rifles, the troops were ordered by the Governor, who had been notified of the disturbance.

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OTHER DISTURBANCES.

Two Colored Men Shot in a Fight with Officers at Clarksville, Tenn.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 26.—At a late hour last night intelligence was received here of trouble in Clarksville between officers and a colored mob, two members of which were shot, one being fatally and the other seriously wounded. Grave fears of a riot were entertained. Frank Morrison, a special policeman, attempted to arrest Bob McCutcheon, colored, when other negroes interfered. Several policemen came to the assistance of Morrison, whereupon Joe Foeman, colored, assaulted the Chief of Police

Stafford with a stick, striking him over the head. The officers drew their revolvers and fired. One bullet struck Joe Merriweather, colored, in the back. Foeman tried to escape, but was pursued by the chief, who shot him in the stomach. He will recover. The reports of the revolver draw an immense crowd of negroes to the scene and Chief of Police Stafford had to be taken to jail for safety. The excitement rapidly increased and a large number of extra officers were sworn in, while the Clarksville City Guards were alerted and lodged in the court-house where they are now in readiness to respond to a call if another outbreak should occur. It is thought there will be an attempt to set the town on fire. This was the case when a negro was killed by an officer in 1878, and that night nearly every house was in ashes.

Murdered by Drunken White Men.

MACON, Ga., Dec. 26.—The report of a riot at Barnesville is erroneous. It arose from the unprovoked murder of a negro of excellent character by four drunken white men, who met him on the railroad track. The authorities are doing their best to arrest the murderers, who are strangers in the community.

SELLING STAMPS AT A LOSS.

Chicago Postoffice Clerks Who Fall Short About \$30 a Month in Their Accounts.

CHICAGO, Dec. 26.—Ever since last July there has been a mysterious loss of money in the retail stamp department of the post-office. There are four clerks engaged in retailing stamps in the dirty little hole in the west lobby, which is to-day or to-morrow to be succeeded by the elegant new quarters just to the north of it. These clerks receive a salary from \$1,000 to \$1,300 a year. They sell about \$200 or \$300 worth of stamps and envelopes every day. They exchange their cash for stamps and envelopes at the close of every day's work. Once or twice a week they take an account of stock, and square their accounts with the wholesale stamp and envelope department. They carry \$1,000 worth of stock, and ought to have that much in stamps, envelopes and cash every time they take an account of stock. If their work were done with absolute correctness, they would come out about fifteen cents ahead every day on account of the fractions of a cent gained in retailing single envelopes. But the work is so harassing and exhausting that it has been very seldom that any of the clerks have been able to make any inventory come out right.

Since last July each clerk has been falling short about \$30 a month. The matter has been the cause of much discussion, and the clerks have been nearly driven to insanity trying to solve the mystery, but are no nearer a solution now than months ago. The clerks would account for the shortage, but all are watched so carefully that no one can conceive how such a theft could be practiced. The clerks are all men of tried honesty, yet the situation is so peculiar that it makes them feel that they must be the objects of suspicion. It looks as if some one of them was stealing from the department, but nobody can conceive how they could do it even if they were dishonest.

One or two very laughable things have occurred in connection with this matter. One of the clerks having made up his mind that it was the money that was taken, kept an inventory of every piece of money received, and his precautions were rewarded with a loss of \$30 for that day alone. Last Monday, during a great rush of business, John English, the postmaster's private secretary, sent to sell stamps in the new department, separate from other clerks. He undertook the job mainly for the purpose of getting a thing done. He was in the department for about an hour, and he sold stamps for two hours and then took an account of stock and found that he was short \$12.

"CELLULOID" A TRADE-MARK.

Decision That the Word Is Copyrighted and Therefore Private Property.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—A suit that the Celluloid Manufacturing Company of this city and Newark began a year ago against the Cellonite Manufacturing Company, of Wilmington, Del., for infringement of copyright, has just been decided by Justice Bradley, of the United States Circuit Court for New Jersey, in favor of the plaintiff. What makes the suit remarkable is that it has caused the respective publishers of Webster's and Worcester's dictionaries and of Chamber's Encyclopedia to remove the word "celluloid" to the class of words that were heretofore considered private property.

The Wilmington company makes a substance that is similar to celluloid, and it put it on the market under the somewhat similar name of cellonite. The New York and Newark concern at once brought suit to restrain the rival from using the word, asserting that the word "celluloid" was a noun of its own creation; that it had copyrighted the word as a trade-mark, and that the use of a word in any way similar was an infringement of its copyright. The Wilmington company offered the dictionaries as evidence that the word was public property. Lawyer Rowland Cox, of New York, said that the dictionaries and dictionaries had no right to include the word in their publications, and that such an unlawful publication could not affect the rights of the plaintiff. The New York and Newark company laid the matter before the publishers of the dictionaries, and the latter promptly revised the latest editions. They published the word in a new technical place, but with the explanation that it was a private trade-mark.

Lawyer Cox and the publishers are now trying to introduce a substitute word, which may be used by everybody without affecting the copyright, and that will enable the dictionary publishers to continue to print a description of what the substance called celluloid is made of. Justice Bradley's decision gives the plaintiff exclusive use of the word "celluloid" as a trade-mark, and also of its use in the name, and grants a perpetual injunction against the use by anybody of any name in any manner resembling celluloid. The suit is now pending against a prominent retail business house in this city for selling cellonite for celluloid, and also for permitting customers to leave the store under the impression that the cellonite was celluloid. The celluloid company asserts that this is also an infringement of their copyright.

THREE CHILDREN BURNED.

Locked in a Room and Cremated During Their Mother's Absence from the House.

OMAHA, Dec. 26.—Three children of Mrs. Lena Schip were burned to death in the cottage, at No. 221 Pierce street, shortly after 8 o'clock this morning. One was a boy of seven years, another a girl of four, and the third a baby boy six months old. The woman's husband deserted her eight months ago, and she has since been earning her living by taking in washing. This morning she started the kitchen fire and locked the door, and went out to get some clothes. During her absence the house caught fire and the children were burned to death in the presence of a hundred people who were powerless to save them.

Confession of Embezzlement.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 26.—Edward Gumba jr., the confidential book-keeper and accountant of the Cincinnati and Western Railway Company, Baltimore & Ohio and Ohio & Mississippi railway companies, was arrested yesterday, on the charge of embezzlement. The warrant for his arrest was issued by U. S. District Judge S. T. McLaughlin, general manager of the Continental line. It charges the stealing of \$1,000. Gumba acknowledged his guilt.

THE DUTY ON IRON AND COAL

Argument for and Against Retaining It by Producers and Manufacturers.

Mr. Ely's Exhibit of What the Tariff on Iron Ore Has Done for the Country and in Enabling Mine-Owners to Pay Good Wages.

How the Coming New Year's Reception at the White House Will Be Conducted.

Sensational Lies Contradicted—Tobacco and Whisky Measures—Civil Service Reform.—The President Goes Duck Hunting.

TARIFF HEARINGS.

Argument for and Against Retention of the Duties on Iron-Ore and Coal. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—The House committee on ways and means began the hearing to-day of parties interested in the tariff. The entire session of the committee was taken up by listening to the remarks of the men interested in iron-ore and coal, each side being given an opportunity to state its case. The chief interest in the proceedings centered in the remark of Geo. H. Ealey, president of the Western Iron Ore Association, which was organized eight years ago. Mr. Ealey told of the benefits which the protective policy has had upon the production, not only of iron-ore in the United States but on the manufacture of iron and steel in all its various forms, and particularly upon the wonderful growth of the G. O. G. region in northern Michigan and Wisconsin, as well as on the southern border of Lake Superior. He showed that in three years the increased production of iron-ore in American mines amounted nearly to 50 per cent, and maintained that the removal of the duty would certainly be followed by a reduction of wages. Pointing to the difference between the rates paid in American mines and the current wages paid to Spanish miners, Spain being the chief competitor in supplying iron to America, he spoke strongly in favor of retaining the present duty. He said that the duty of 75 cents a ton had been beneficial. It had been satisfactory. It had promoted the iron and steel interests of the United States in a remarkable degree. As an instance of this beneficial effect he cited the production of the G. O. G. region, which had increased from 1,000 in 1884 to 14,000 tons during ten months of 1889, and of the Minnesota district, which had increased within the same dates from 22,000 to 340,000 tons. In 1886 the total production of American mines had been 10,000,000 tons, while the estimated production for 1889 was between 14,000,000 and 15,000,000 tons. The quantity of duty, he said, was a question of wages. In the Spanish mines the hours of labor were seventy-two hours a week; in the Lake Superior region the hours were fifty-five hours a week. In Spain the wages of drillers and miners were \$2.35 to \$2.75 a day, and for laborers \$1.50 to \$2. He believed in the protection of American labor and in keeping up the rates of wages of American workmen. If the range of wages were ever to crash in England that country would have to change its policy. He did not ask for any increase of duty, but he earnestly urged the retention of the present rate. The duty had operated to make up part of the difference between the wages at home and abroad. If the duty was high enough to make a full equivalent for this difference it would be at least \$1.50 a ton.

George Tooley, of Massachusetts, addressed the committee in favor of free importation of iron-ore and coal. He read a long memorial prepared by New England manufacturers, and in which he spoke in support of the position which he advocated, and he contended that the present tariff was prejudicial to the interests of the Atlantic coast, and discriminated in favor of the western Pennsylvania section. It was not just that there should be such a tariff rate as enabled one or two States to kill out iron interests of other sections. New England should not be forbidden by the tariff laws from enjoying the advantages which her location on the seacoast naturally presents. She should not be set back in civilization by the impediment arising from the want of cheap iron and steel. Massachusetts asked for cheaper raw material. Her cost test was not with England, but with highly protected Pennsylvania. In response to questions by Mr. Bayne, he stated that the abolition of the duty would stimulate work in the Canadian coal fields, but he thought that any bad effect which might result to the coal miners of Pennsylvania would be more than compensated by the increased business which would be done in the New England States. Mr. Gear inquired as to the general position which the witnesses took on the question of the tariff. He said that he had received the reply that in his opinion no horizontal reduction should be made. F. S. Witherbee, of New York, president of the Eastern Iron Association, argued that the tariff obstacle to the development of New England manufactures was the almost prohibitory freight rates charged by the New England railways. The manufacturers' interest would be best protected by keeping a steady duty on the raw material. That duty stimulated the mining industry. If it was removed, the mines in this section of the country would be abandoned.

After a short recess the committee heard statements from V. K. Moore and Powell Stackhouse, of Michigan, and the questions directed to them by members of the committee were intended to draw from them information as to the amount of labor and of capital contained in a ton of iron ore. Their responses, however, were no more satisfactory than those given by the gentlemen on the stand, and he believed that all the mines in this section of the country would be abandoned.

Mr. Flower, of New York, who was persistent in his questions on this point, characterized the business methods in vogue among the iron-ore producers as "slipshod."

J. J. Dominies, of New York, urged against a reduction of duty on iron ore. Galusha A. Grow, of Pennsylvania, advocated a reduction of duty on coal, but maintained that a proviso should be added to the law declaring that the reduced duty should apply only to the products of such foreign countries as did not urge an abolition of tariff, and that it should be fixed at a rate which would cover the difference of wages in the United States and Canada.

Charles F. Meyer, president of the Consolidated Coal Company of Maryland, read a paper protesting against any change in the existing rate of duty on coal. To reduce the rate, he said, would effect a reduction in wages, and would also destroy the coasting trade of the United States. He did not ask that the duty be increased, although the just duty would be \$1.35 a ton. He would not put the American laborer down on the same plane as the British laborer; a reduction of the rate of duty would have that effect.

Joseph P. Bailey, of Ohio, a manufacturer of pig-iron, protested against any reduction of duty on that article. Statements were also made by W. S. Morris and Joseph Horton, descriptive of the processes and basic methods of producing steel. After hearing the iron men, the committee to-night listened to the arguments of those interested in maintaining the tariff on lead ore, the chief of whom are Messrs. Carter, of Montana, and Dubois, of Idaho. The hearings promise to continue for some weeks, and it will certainly be late in Feb-